## SWEATERS FOR ALL WOMEN.

THEY ARE IMPORTANT IN THE SUMMER OUTFIT.

Many Variations Upon the Original Model -Special Designs for Gutdeer Spor and Motoring-Directions for Washing a Sweater Without Disastreus Results.

The athletic girl has always taken kindly to the sweater, and the warm little garment has for years past had a place in every seashore and mountain outfit, but the motor fad has brought about what might be called a boom in women's sweaters, and with the fad have come many variations upon the

There are girls who still prefer the shapeless sweater such as is worn by men to the more shapely garments provided for women. and some outdoor girls succeed in looking extremely piquant in their boyish sweaters whether high in the neck or cut down V shape, as are many of the golf sweaters intended to be worn with a stock.

The average girl, however, approves of the feminine variations upon the sweater idea, and for her delectation sweaters long and short, tight and loose, light and dark, hand knitted or machine made, are provided.

The long sweater is a trifle newer than the models ending at the waist line, though it is not suitable for wear under all coats as is the shorter model. Norfolk jackets, loose fitting, belted, falling well below the hip curve, cut down in V shape at the neck, and either single or double breasted are popular and girlish; and plain models fitted closely at the waist line by ribbed stitch, as long as the Norfolk sweater, cut low at the neck and buttoning double breasted with pearl buttons are also liked.

Still newer are sweaters similar in shape to those last described but cut high in the neck and finished with a turn down collar made with very deep sharp points in front; This last sweater has but recently appeared in hand made form in the exclusive shops which make a specialty of such hand knitted things, but it is safe to prophesy that the large shops will be showing the model, both in hand made and in machine made form,

within a very short time.

Motor sweaters, so-called, which are straight, loose, sacklike models, double breasted, and cut in a slight V at the neck, are used chiefly for wear under loose outing coats and are not so attractive for sporting wear without a coat as the fitted models or even the boyish sweater. They are usually made in the serviceable colors. browns, grays, tans, &c., though occasionally one sees such a sweater in white or light color.

For the woman who cannot afford the luxury of numerous motor coats adapted to all degrees of temperatures and all kinds of weather, the lightweight coat, with a sweater to supplement it on cool days, is the best solution of the summer motor costume problem. Without the sweater, the light coat will be comfortable on hot days. With the sweater it may be made to do duty on cool days; and since women have learned to appreciate this fact the sweater has flourished mightily and women who knit them by hand have been kept busy, though for wear under a coat even fastidious women often content themselves with machine made sweaters, reserving the more expensive hand knitted garments for golf and mountain climbing and other sports where a coat is superfluous and the sweater's good points are not hidden.

Knitted waistcoats and sweaters of various types made without sleeves are another motor fad, many women feeling that the warmth of the knitted wool about the body is enough for comfort and that sweate sleeves are superfluous and cumbersome under coat sleeves. Some of these waistcoats are made in regulation waistcoat lines. Others are high enough to give protection to the chest and only slightly notched at the base of the throat.

Still others have the blouse sweater form with ribbing fitting closely at the waist and either end at the waist line or a few inches below. There are, too, rather absurd little jackets looking like small boleros and fastening with one or two buttons at the Aust line; but these little knitted affairs are really more practical than they look, for they give added warmth across the shoulders and chest, where it is usually most

Leather is used to trim some of the expensive motor sweaters, being introduced in collars, cuffs, belts, buttons, and some times forming a whole yoke; but these leather trimmed models belong to the winter rather than to the summer season.

White is the most popular color for the all around service sweater and is unquestionably the most becoming color, but it demands frequent washing, and for that reason some women choose a red, or, this season, a soft gray which harmonizes delightfully with a tweed skirt in mixed grays of the same tone and makes an extremely serviceable outing costume.

The washing of the white sweater is not so troublesome and disastrous a proceeding as the uninitiated might think, but it must be carefully done. Dry cleaning is the refuge of the woman who shirks the washing, but, oddly enough, dry cleaning or whatever method is employed by the professional cleaners often stretches the sweater and sends it home too large for the owner and considerably out of shape.

On the other hand, careless washing will shrink a sweater beyond salvation and careless drying will stretch it worse than any cleansing. So Scylla and Charybdis confront the owner of a soiled sweater and she must steer carefully to avoid disaster. A woman famous for her supply of hand

knitted sweaters when asked about the washing of them shrugged her shoulders. "Different people have different ideas,

she said. "but there are a few points on which everybody is agreed.

"You must have pure soap and water not too hot. Never rub soap on the sweater. Make suds instead. "Rinse the sweater in water of exactly

the same temperature as that of the washing water. Every laundress knows that rule for woollens, but not one in a thousand follows it conscientiously.

"Never hang a wet sweater up to dry It will sag and stretch and be ruined. "Lay it on a clean cloth on the grass in the fresh air and sunshine if you can. If not, lay it on a flat surface, anyway, or hang It up in a cheese cloth bag and let it dry

"One of the women who wash sweaters for my customers does it more successfully than any one else I know. She washes the eweater in a bag, doesn't handle it and strain it at all. Yes, I should think it would be hard to get a very dirty sweater clean that way, but she says that with plenty of water and sude and rinsing it can be done,

"When she thinks the thing is clean she presses the water out as well as she can without wringing and hangs bag, sweater and all in the air and sunshine. It takes a good while for the drying, but I will say that her

WHERE CAVIARE COMES FROM. The Sturgeon of Southeastern Russia

Caviare - that is, so - called caviare comes from several countries and from many varieties of fish. But real caviare comes only from Russia, from the great sturgeon of its southeastern district.

Supplies the Hest.

The mere word caviare has come to be synonym with us for the extreme of It is rather a surprise therefore to discover that it is pretty nearly the staff of life among the Cossack tribes, who make the catching of sturgeon their winter occu-

The most generally eaten caviare, according to the Wide World magazine, is made from the roe of the great sturgeon, fish which runs up to 25 feet in length. The sterlet, a smaller kind, which reaches a length of five feet, has naturally a smaller

It is highly prized, however, because it



AND AND MACHINE KNIT SWEATERS IN ALL THE DIFFERENT SHAPES

is from this fish that liquid caviare is made a delicacy that is never met with far out of Russia, since it is very lightly salted and will not keep. A little finds its way to Persia and the table of the Khedive, but even in Russia it is rarely to be seen, except at the Czar's table or in court circles.

To make caviare you must first catch your sturgeon, and though this may be done in summer caviare making is a winter industry, and the principal part of the fishing takes place in severe weather. The country through which the sturgeon yielding rivers flow consists of large plains, covered for many months deep in an ow, and swept by bitter winds. Here, in dreary wastes, live thousands of Russians who subsist almost entirely on the fish they catch.

The traveller will find a wide and frozen river, dotted with crowds of men. But they are fishing in a way that is distinctly novel to most travellers, for their lines are passed through holes in the ice on which hev stand.

When there is a catch—and the sturgeon are very plentiful—the capture is dragged bodily through the hole and despatched with sticks, which each man carries. Great carts are in waiting to transport the spoil to the sheds, where the fish are either re-lieved of their valuable cargo of eggs forth-with or are despatched to the markets for

ale to caviare makers. sale to caviare makers.

Liquid caviare is prepared with finest salt, in the proportion of from 4 to 5 per cent., and fetches a very high price. This

cent., and fetches a very high price. This kind is known as ikra.

The pressed variety is made with brine, the roe being rubbed with a wooden spoon through sieves, so as to secure the removal of all ligaments from the fish eggs. Liquid caviare is packed in bottles with ice in tin boxes, but the pressed is squeezed with the greatest force into canvas bags. Skin sacks of it are submitted to the forcible persuasions of a powerful press so that all the brine shall be extracted.

This kind is then packed in caken barrels lined with cloths, and is known as serviette caviare, while that which is sold in canvas bags is known in the trade as sack caviare. Packed in either way it will stand any amount of transport. Warsaw has become the principal market for this commodity with western Europe.

modity with western Europe.

These Russian fisheries produce annually more than 5,000,000 pounds of caviare.
Only 1,000,000 pounds of this is in liquid

form.

The nutritive quality of caviare is not generally appreciated. It is rich in nitrogen and fat, besides including sea salt and mineral components.

eral components.

It has a stimulating and energizing effect on the stomach. Russians value it greatly, and it is said never to be absent from the Car's table.

That which is supplied to the Imperial family is the enforced tribute of the Cossek's, who before they may reap the profit over industry, must supply the of their own industry must supply the Little Father with eleven tons of the best. To provide this amount of caviare 5,000

sturgeon must be caught.

A certain amount of caviare comes to England, France and Germany, but not much. A good deal of that which we eat is "made in Germany" from the common sturgeon, and sent off from Hamburg as "real Russian." Another kind of caviare is made from the roes of pike and carry; it is colored red, and is known as "the Jew's it is colored red, and is known as "the Jew's

also makes a caviare of her own, which is very palatable, being more delicate than the Russian. For this the bream, the pike, the perch and countless other fish contribute their eggs. Norway, too, fish contribute their eggs. Norway, too, makes a mock caviare, which has only a

America, anxious to be self-supporting,

America, anxious to be self-supporting, is making caviare also, but formany reasons Russian caviare commands the market.

Formerly the sturgeon fishers added to their orofit by the sale of the air bladder of the sturgeons for making isinglass, and Russia was for a long time the only country supplying this commodity. Modern necessities, however, have led to this breathing at paratus being appropriated from other fish than the sturgeon, so the trade has declined.

Bride's Watch as License Fee.

Wilmington correspondence Baltimore Sun. John Burns and Miss Gertrude Dowling, John Burns and Miss Gertrade Downing, a young couple, came here from Philàdelphia to-day to be wedded. Upon applying at the office of Magistrate Broman for a marriage license the bridegroom was surprised when told it would cost \$3. His total amount of

told it would cost \$3. His total amount of cash was \$2.75.

The license was made out and the bridegroom prospective was in a quandary. Suddenly a bright idea struck him. After a hasty conversation with the bride-elect the latter produced her gold watch and handed it to the young man. He left in a hurry, pawned the timepiece with an acquaintance and, returning, paid for the license.

The couple departed, all smiles, for the home of the Rev. George L. Wolfe, the "marry parson," where they were wedded.

The husband had enough left to give the preacher his fee. They then returned to Philadelphia.

NINE CHANCES OF UGLY GIRLS

HANDS, HAIR, SKIN AND TEETH MAY BE REFORMED.

Graces of Mind and Body May Be Acquired to Conceal Homely Features-No Need of Being Without Good Looks-The Waist Line Should Be Made Classic.

Seven used to be the lucky number. Now t is nine. A lecturer upon feminine beauty declares that he can tell the homely girl nine distinct ways to be pretty.

"There is no need of being ugly," says he "if one will study these nine ways." "Don't be afraid to confess that you are not good looking," he tells his customers.

Come forward and let us know your bad "The homely girl always has bad teeth. "She must reform those teeth, even if she has to wear a false set.

hold her shoulders erect and walk grace-

"The ugly girl can have a good figure There is no excuse for a figure that is too fat nor for one that is too thin.

The ugly girl can dress well. "The ugly girl can speak prettily and in this way add charm to her personality. "The ugly girl can be graceful. The fact that nature did not give her a naturally pretty face need not keep her from being

"She can learn to rise well and to sit down easily, and she can learn to turn her head prettily and to do the ordinary things of life well. For instance, she can learn how

to shake hands correctly.

"The ugly girl should be past grand mistress of etiquette. She should know all its points from beginning to end.

"The ugly girl should have virtues of heart. She should cultivate a good heart as a matter of policy. A good heart shines through the eyes. You can tell it the minute you look at a person.

"The ugly girl must have her hair arranged well. She cannot afford to be careless in her hairdressing. The beauty can



lovely as a dream. You can have a mouth like a rose leaf. Let your teeth be so pretty that your friends will coax you to smile just so that they can have the pleasure of

seeing your teeth. "The next point is, don't have a crooked ace. Nearly all homely girls have a twisted mouth. This is due to missing molars. "If a tooth is gone in one side of your mouth, it will give you a twisted face. Have the space filled and your mouth will become straight again.

"Again, there is advice for the homely girl. Don't have a poor complexion. Your features may be ugly, but your skin can be clear and good.

"If necessary, live on lettuce in the summer and spinach in the spring; take celery in the proper season and never sit down without a supply of greens before you. You will find that your skin clears off wonderfully. .

There are girls whose faces are a distress to their friends. Yet even such faces can

\*There was a girl whose eyebrows looked as though they had been eaten ragged by a gray moth. Her case seemed hopeless, yet she is pretty now.

"She tinted her ragged eyebrows a little and she painted them at night with vaseline and a little camel's hair brush, and every day she brushed them gently with a baby's hair brush. Pretty soon they began to have a more civilized look, and inside of three months she was rather proud of them; that was one case.

"There was a girl whose hair had forgotten to grow on her forehead. It was very thin. Her temples were bald and her forehead had a wise look, which might have been intellectual but was far from pretty. Of course she was discouraged and did not know what

"Then a beauty culturist took her in hand and, by coaxing with olive oils and with hair tonics, she got the hair to grow a little further down on the forehead. Then, to make it look more luxuriant, she curied it in little wisps upon the ears, and she put a dolly curl or two in the temple. "These curls can be attached to almost

any hairpin. They can be arranged around the ears or along the temples, and they look mighty pretty, no matter how they are worn. They add wonderfully to the face of the ugly girl.

"The ugly girl must not be ill tempered It is bad enough to have an ugly face without having an ugly disposition. She must be so sunny in her expression that you forget how very ugly she really is. "The unattractive girl can always have

attractive hands. She can let the nails grow beautifully long, and she can polish them until they are as pink as rose leave and as glossy as marble. "She can bleach her hands beautifully white and she will massage them until

they are plump. She will wear gloves to keep them smooth. "The ugly girl can learn to walk well.

YOUTH AND TEMPERAMENT.

MODERN WOMEN WHO REFUSE TO GROW OLD.

> Enjoying Life as the Best Means of Living It -Ignoring All Responsibilities -Cause and Excuse for Social Extravagances-Frank Tollet Ald to Beauty.

We live in an age when women are to the fore in everything after a long period of suppression. As a natural reaction from such suppression they have become the gay, giddy, brilliant things we see who refuse to grow older than a mild thirty-five until they suddenly drop upon-four score; who are so frisky, so smart, so up to date that they keep the world spinning to a hundred varying fads and fancies and who insist that enjoying life is the best means

It is this class who are responsible for my phrase, "the youth of temperament," writes "Rita" in the London Chronicle. For temperament has a great deal to do with the way we live and the absurdities we commit. Some people are born young and some are born old. The one class never seem to achieve anything save a gay irresponsibility in all matters concerning existence. The other are staid and gloomy and despondent from childhood onward. What one lacks the other emphasizes and by rule of contrast the light and joyous temperament lays a higher claim to popularity. Smiles are always more pleasing than frowns and to be approved even by insincerity is far more agreeable than the b unt and wholesome truths whose ultimate results we know but refuse to anticipate.

The temperament of youth excuses even the follies of a grandmother and permits respectable "fifty" to garb itself as romantio sixteen would scarcely dream of doing. From tight lacing to henna dyeing the frisky matron is a study in successful artifice. She defies time and defies social opinion and turns herself out season after season with a brand new picturesqueness that astonishes her friends and infuriates her enemies. That she should be tireless, gay, good humored is an affront to staid years and appropriated responsibilities; but "temperament" ignores responsibilities; and hence its perennial youth. A woman learns from the beauty doctors and the confidential columns of the ladies' papers that to frown or to worry or to bother one's head about bills and families and house-keeping is ruinous to a youthful complexion and brings lines, wrinkles and gray hairs.

Twenty-five years ago it was almost keeping is ruinous to a youthful complexion and brings lines, wrinkles and gray hairs.

Twenty-five years ago it was almost impossible to find such a thing as an establishment for manicuring. Now there is not a fashionable street or a country town without a professor of that useful business. It is to America we owe its introduction, as well as that of its expensive fellow artist, the "toilet specialist." Suchartists and their trade have added greatly to the joy of feminine existence, for women can frankly accept and frankly acknowledge their services, and no one thinks any the worse of them for doing so. Time was when to breathe of "make up" was to be pronounced déclassé, when only due class of womanhood used it as an adjunct or advertisement. We have changed all that.

A modern beauty makes no secret of "toilet aids" and has herself colored, dyed, chin strapped, figure cultured, massaged, pedicured, manicured, corseted and dressed by special artists in each line. Is it any wonder that she refuses to let Time play his insolent tricks upon such a mask of self-preservation and adapts her mind,



"She must look very carefully to each little point in dress, and particularly must she look to her hair.

"The ugly girl must take special care of her figure. She must make it full of curves. If she is squatty she must exercise and massage, and she must work upon her waist line until it is good.

"At the waist line is where many figures fail. It is either too high or too low. If too low it gives a girl a grotesque look; if too high it makes her look fat. The waist line should be almost classic in its perfection.

"The really ugly girl should try to be in perfect proportion. She should measure her height upon the wall. Then she should try to reach her height. She should meas-ure from finger tip to finger tip as much as measures from her toes to the top of

her head.

"The ugly girl should study her hip lines. She should endeavor to have a 38 inch bust and the hips should measure something like 43 inches. This may seem large but it is about normal for a girl whose height is, say, 5 feet 8 inches, which is a good height for a girl.

"The ugly girl cannot always control her height, but she can make herself look a little taller and she can develop her bust and hips and make her waist conventional without lacing it."

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

As the little ones lose their first teeth they can be saved for tipping the sticks of summer parasols. Do not pull them prematurely for this purpose. It is better to have a souvenir, using friends' children for a supply.

ollers used to iron them in. In localities where clored help is employed it is customary for one hairdresser to attend to the entire

Rinks are taken out by the same electric

wheat and other life giving cereals. To in-It is impolite to stick out your tongue, ex-

Surgery should not be attempted with the blunt pointed scissors of the household emergency box. If amputation is really

necessary, call a doctor. Cigar ashes may be utilized for tooth-powder. It hardens the gams, removes tan

morals and manners to the juvenility of her appearance! She acts her part so well that only very old—and undesirable— friends dare even insinuate she is approach-ing the border line of maturity; that she

ing the border line of maturity; that she has daughters of 20 or sons of 30.

She is still frisking, gambolling, coquetting, still to the front in all society's abnormal enterprises, still dancing cotillons in the dawn of a summer morning, still onjoying late suppers, restaurant feeds, motor spins, bridge gambles; still revelling in the turbulent element of smart operations and still betraying in descriptions. revelling in the turbulent element of smart entertainments and still betraying in des-ultory and agitated fashion that youth-ful temperament which is at once cause and excuse of all social extravagance! Happy temperament which refuses to be judged by arbitrary rules of right and wrong! Which treats its debts as lightly as its maternal responsibilities and refuses to believe in the existence of worry.

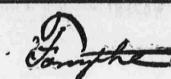
Yet to be by nature gay and good humored is no unenviable attribute of either sea. The world will always prefer a smiling face to a gloomy one, a jest to a warning, praise to advice and flattery to truth.

Does Nemesis ever visit the possessor of this artistic temperament, for, indeed, it is artistic in its method of providing its

this artistic temperament, for, indeed, it is artistic in its method of providing its own brilliant setting, and living up to other people's beneficence? Does the dark hour, and the "rainy day," and all the other well croaked burdens of prophecy ever throw a shadow of doom over its primrose path? If so, it keeps its secret well, and gives the world no clue to a hiding place when such exigencies demand retirement or abnegation.

tion.

Novelists have drawn tragic pictures of this temperament, facing lost hours or last ones; standing amidst the crumbling ruins of life and honor, of beauty and self-respect, yet still clinging desperately to some shred of pretence; trying to prove even to itself that a wasted life is less the fault of the individual than of the nature it has inherited—or acquired. The joy of living



## July Clearance Sale of Linen Suits

Starts Monday Morning at 9 o'Clock

With the most tempting values offered this season. Linen Suit Bargains that are unmatchable from every standpoint, and are all ideal styles, with the Forsythe standard of excellence shown in every line, at the following

## Sweeping Reductions

\$18.00 Linen Suits, reduced to \$12.00

\$28.00 Linen Suits, " " \$14.00

\$35.00 Linen Suits, " " \$18.00 \$45.00 Linen Suits. " "\$22.50

They are the greatest bargains in fashionable, up-to-date linen suits in New York, and the best-selling models we have shown this season.

Broadway. John Forsythe, 17th & 18th Sts. THE WAIST HOUSE:

leads excuse for the methods of life, and

pleads excuse for the methods of life; and if it cannot solve the riddle of existence, it justifies it by leaving a moral example of—avoidance as its sole legacy!

It has been truly said that virtue is seldom amusing and never well dressed! That is because virtue is old fashioned enough to attend to its duties, cultivate simple pleasures, and is in favor of paying its debts. ures, and is in favor of paying its debts. It does not "go in" for temperament. Frequently it finds no difference between it and downright wickedness. Of course, it would not be polite to say so, and it therefore falls back upon the trite formula of "exceptions." Not all light hearted people are bad and extravagant and immoral. Some are very generous and even very forgiving. If they seem to have an eye to the main chance and a nice discrimination in the matter of useful acquaintance, that is not to say they are equally incapable of approving merit.

nation in the matter of user in acquaity incapable that is not to say they are equally incapable of approving merit.

Among bores and boredom the youthful temperament drops like a stone in a stagnant pool. It disturbs, it moves the depths, it sets the ripples figing into wider circles. It insists on being noticed; it flatters, cajoles and flutters around the dullest antagoniat to mirth. It laughs not only for itself, but for him or her who affects no mirth and sees no humor in life. It will not be crushed or withstood. It praises everything and delights in everything, and sees only one side of existence—the best and brightest. "Silly," "shallow," "pretentious," say the bores; but the temperament cares not; heeds not, stops at nothing. A fig for dignity, for repose, for accuracy of information respecting social misdemeanors, dangerously allied to libel! Amusement it must get at any cost; and when life ceases to amuse it is time for chloral and the easy chair, the dressing gown and slippers, and that "good-night" to all it has clung to so long, which, however long deferred, must at last be said.

AS TO EATING IN ENGLAND. There's Pretty Much of a Muchness Week In and Week Out.

There are some points in which the English housekeeper has the advantage of her American sister. Not only has she no flies to kill and no ice chest to keep clean (ice is rarely used in private families there) but the craving for constant novelty in the bill of fare does not seem to have attacked the Brtish palate.

Personally, says a writer in the Ladies' ing a breakfast of bacon and eggs does seem a trifle oppressive; one misses the iced fruit and delicate cold breakfast food of the American summer breakfast table. Orange marmalade is the English substi-

tute for fresh fruit at breakfast all the year round. Occasionally in warm weather they serve radishes or long leaves of plain lettuce as an appetizer, but they failed to appeal to my American taste. The use of patent breakfast foods is almost unknown; oatmeal, of course, they

have, but as a rule it is rather pasty, and everywhere in England cream is looked upon as a terrible extravagance. For lunch appears the cold joint of the night before, beef or mutton as the case may be; and that reminds me of a curious circumstance. In America when I have complained to my butcher that his meat was not wholly satisfactory he would

"The best of the meat goes to England,

In England many of the best restaurants advertise: "No foreign meat used in this establishment." Shiploads of cattle and dressed beef are

establishment."

Shiploads of cattle and dressed beef are landed at the ports every week, and yet it is a fact that not a butcher shop in London professes to sell American meat.

With the joint we often had the plain boiled new potatoes, which they get from the south of France at most reasonable prices all through the spring while we are struggling against the temptation of being extravagant and trying to induce our families to be content with last year's crop.

Sometimes a salad graces the lunch table, but, as they would say, "I am not much" for English salads. They consist generally of lettuce or sliced cucumber, and are pretty strong of vinegar and pretty weak of oil. As a sweet there is almost invariably a pudding are delicious and there are many kinds, but they all bear a strong family resemblance to one another.

At dinner three meats and three sauces round out the usual menu. I quote from

round out the usual menu. I quote the bill of fare of a very English hotel Roast Ribs of Beef.

Roast Mutton.

Roast Chicken.

Horseradish Sauce.

Currant Jelly.

Bread Sauce.

TUESDAY. Roast Chicken. Bread Sauc

And so on through the week. On the family table a repetition of the three, with perhaps an occasional filet with tomato sauce, rounds out the week.

Sunday dinner is almost invariably roast beef, in plainer families accompanied by the delicious but indigestible Yorkshire pudding. American cooks often feel discouraged at their lack of success with it, but I can assure you that everywhere in but I can assure you that everywhere in England I found it much the samebut I can assure you that everywhere in England I found it much the same— decidedly soggy in the middle, deliciously brown and crusty at the edges and quite greasy from the fat of the roasting meat

all over.

Horseradish sauce, however, deserves to be better known than it is. It is to be served hot with the hot beef, and is excellent with the cold roast for lunch next

From the Landon Tribune. The other day a benevolent old gentleman was stopped in the Farringdon road by a tramp, who asked for a night's lodging. "Well, look here, my man," the old gentle-man said, "what would you say if I offered you work?"

VINES FOR HOT PLACES. Two Varieties Which Will Stand Any Amount

of Drought.

The western or southern side of a building is a rather trying position for any kind of plant, especially a vine, but some there are which seem veritable salamanders in their ability to stand unscathed such a hot location.

Among these Indoors and Out recommends certain of the moon flowers, notably Ipomæa pandurata, which is said to be able to withstand a year's drought without injury. The foliage is attractive, and it bears an immense quantity of creamy white flowers of a thick, waxy texture. Once established, it covers an immense amount of space and for this reason should be given liberal room when

Another vine which thrives in hot, sunny situations is the Cobæa scandens. This, while not hardy, being started each spring from seed sown in house or hotbed, is so rapid a grower that it will cover quite as

rapid a grower that it will cover quite as much space as a perennial vine. When grown on a stone wall or on trees the tendrils cling to anything within reach.

The blossoms are large and gloxinidike and change in color from the greenish white of the newly opened flower through shades of lavender, mauve and purple as the flowers develop, ending at last in the deepest wine ere the flower fades.

When the period of bloom is over the flowers fall, so that there are never any withered ones on the vine.

flowers fall, so that there are never any withered ones on the vine.

When grown on porches or wood it should be provided with twine or wire netting for support. It should be well watered in hot, dry weather, but during damp weather should not receive any water. An occasional drink of liquid manure during the blooming period will be of benefit.

If desired its roots may be taken up in the fall and wintered over in the conservatory or greenhouse, where they will continue in bloom during the winter and may be planted out again during summer.

may be planted out again during summer. The seeds of the cobeea are much addicted to decay, and in planting they should be placed in the soil edgeways and kept only moderately moist. HOUSE INTERIOR LIKE SHIP.

Owner Says He Can Always Feel as if He Was at Sea. One of the most originally constructed ouses in the United States is owned and occupied by Capt. M. P. Doullut, president of the ouisiana Navigation and Fisheries Company, at Egania and North Peters streets. - Capt. Doullut states that he built the house in which to end his days, and to suit himself.

He likes to feel that he is aboard a vessel even when he is at home, and the interior is so constructed as to suggest this at all times. The house overlooks the river and the captain's vessels land directly in front when they are in port. From the cupola the captain can stand and see the lights of Canal street to the right and those of Chalmette to the left. The plan of this house was originated by

was not satisfied until he had made them

different from anything he had ever seen, and he has travelled considerably. The house was built by Capt. Doullut and his crew of boat builders, and one year was occupied in its construction. It cost about \$8,000.

This house is 54 feet square, surrounded by an iron fence, with cement pavements. rooms resemble the interior of a ship; there are port holes, companionways for stairs, and the lower floor, in which is located the storeroom, bears a striking resemblace to the

hull of an ocean going vessel. The lower

story is of brick, the upper of frame. The roof, of slate, is modelled after the Japanese style. The eaves and cornice are built directly from Japanese patterns. The house is ceiled with pressed steel and finished as elaborately as the saloon of a ship. The cupola is constructed exactly like a pilot house, and has windows all around. breeze is blowing the captain is sure to catch it there. The gallery is continuous, and at any time the owner can swing his hammock so as to be in the shade. Electric lights are used for illuminating, and everything is situated so that it is unnecessary to leave

the house for anything, even the cistern being located on the gallery. There is an entrance to the yard on Egania street, but from North Peters it is necessary to climb to the top of the levee, where one goes down a walk built like a gangplank. Capt. Doullut is satisfied that he has a house the like of which cannot be found anywhere in the State, and he takes great pride in show-

ing friends over it. Girl Graduate Walked 19 Miles.

From the Los Angeles Times. Miss Carrie R. Swigart, a graduate of Pomona College and a member of the class of '06, has attained peculiar honors. She is the champion woman pedestrian of her school. She has outwalked many men and every woman in the school.

Sunday morning, to the surprise of her friends and to the dismay of some, Miss Swigart anaounced her intention of walking to Pasadena, her home. There were those who tried to dissuade the intrepid young woman, but she would have none of them. No official time was taken and so no record will be allowed, but Miss Swigart walked every step of the nineteen miles from Claremont to Pasadena and arrived home in time for dinner. She says she did it just to show that four years of college life and work need not unfit a girl for physical effort. is the champion woman pedestrian of her

Mrs. Chadwick's Painted Flowers. From the Columbus Despatch.

Count Otto Henry, one of the best known criminals in the world, who is now serving & criminals in the world, who is now serving a five year sentence in the penitentiary for pocket picking, is employed selling souvenirs at the counter in front of bankers row in the west hall. He particularly takes care of goods manufactured by Cassie Chadwick.

"This is a spoon made by convicts in here and the nowers you see painted in the middle were done by Mrs. Chadwick. The wire handle is made from the wire of the electric chair," explains the old Count as he shows you the article.